

# The BOYHOOD of ABRAHAM LINCOLN

HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS BORN

SARAH BUSH LINCOLN



HOUSE IN WHICH THOMAS LINCOLN DIED IN COLES COUNTY, ILLINOIS

## THE EARLIEST PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN

On February 12 of every year the mind of every American loyal citizen is momentarily turned to the thought that upon that day, just so many years ago, Abraham Lincoln, one of the world's greatest men, was born. The approaching birthday of the great martyred president awakens the American people to the realization that this is the one hundred and fifth anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. Some merely give the celebration a thought, but those who have made the life of Abraham Lincoln a study look upon the birthday anniversary as something more than the mere passing of a milestone.

Historians say that Lincoln was born in Hardin county, Kentucky. In fact, he was born in La Rue county, which, however, is a subdivision of Hardin county. Chroniclers continue with their biographies and say that he, together with his father, mother and a sister, went to Indiana and entered a claim to a piece of land in Spencer county. As a matter of fact, he entered a claim to a piece of land in Warren county, but which has since been set aside and named Spencer county. The Lincolns went to Indiana in 1816, the same year that Indiana was admitted to the Union as a state. He entered a quarter section of land, built a log cabin and lived there until 1830.

It was known that Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, was in poor circumstances. To say that Abraham Lincoln was the son of a poor carpenter and farmer gives an insight to the hard conditions that little Abe had to face when he was a youngster. When he went to Indiana he was just seven, and, remaining in Indiana until 1830, he spent 14 years of his life in Indiana, or until he was twenty-one years of age.

It is useless to relate the idle tales of his boyhood; but when he verged into manhood and imbibed into his character those qualities and those traits that led up to his greatness, this part of his life is interesting. It is well understood that if Lincoln had done as other boys of his day he would have achieved only small things. But he did not do as the young men and boys of his day, and the ways of his early manhood are still interesting to young America who strive for success and do things.

Lincoln saw hardships, had meager clothing, coarse food and no advantages of securing an education. All who knew him agreed that he was unlike other boys. He was not fully understood, doubtless holding his real character or disposition in reserve for his intimate friends only. He was not fond of work, but whether from sheer laziness or because he was fonder of mental exercise in reading or otherwise is not clear. He enjoyed books and is known to have borrowed much of the reading matter of his neighborhood.

After 1829 Spencer county had, at Rockport, its county seat, a public library of several hundred volumes of the standard works of that day. Thomas Lincoln and Abraham Lincoln were at Rockport at least two times during the year, but the name of Abraham Lincoln does not appear as a borrower of books at the library. The field from which Abraham Lincoln could glean knowledge in that neighborhood was very limited, though he borrowed every book that he could get. The list is a short one, and the following includes most of them: "Robinson Crusoe," "Aesop's Fables," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "Weems' Life of Washington" and a history of the United States.

During Abraham Lincoln's 16 years of life in Indiana he had read and reread this list of literary and historical books over and over again. His good nature among Lincoln City people was not unnoticed; all agreed to his honesty and good nature. Questions of dispute and petty differences were at first submitted to him in a joking way, and later in a sincere way, until he was com-

mented for his honest and just way in settling disputes and differences. He was told more times than once that some day he would turn out to be a lawyer.

Having read all the literary books and what few there were of law in and around Rockport, Lincoln heard of the court at Booneville. He resolved to go down to that place, 20 miles distant, and learn what he could in the real court, which was in session there several times during the year. The court house in Booneville, in strong contrast to the beautiful new structure that now adorns the beautiful little town—stood in the very spot where the new one now stands, in the center of a large court square. It was a frame building; the architecture was, to say the least, very novel. A ditch two feet wide and two feet deep, was filled with smoothly hewn logs, on which was built a stone wall 18 inches high. This furnished the foundation upon which the building proper rested. The building itself was never entirely completed. It was weather boarded, but neither plastered nor lathed. It remained in this condition until 1836, which was after the Lincoln family had moved to Illinois. It was capable of holding only 100 people and could only be used in the summer. In the night the cattle which grazed about town would go there for shelter. Such was the structure where President Lincoln received his first impulse to become a lawyer. Here it was that he received his rudimentary practice in pleading cases that afterward aided in making him the lawyer of the reputation he had.

It was to attend court in this rudely constructed building that the young man walked 20 miles from Lincoln City to Booneville, Ind. He was an ardent listener and the lessons that he painted upon his memory at this place are the ones that inspired the great man to become the lawyer he afterward became. And from this act the little town of Booneville claims the distinction of furnishing to him the material that aided in his success.

To claim so great a distinction if it could not be verified would be false and unfair; but from the history of young Lincoln while he was a visitor here attending court, and from the assurance that he received the knowledge he did, which inspired him to become the lawyer he did, it is another laurel for the little city in southern Indiana.

John A. Brackenridge, then the ablest lawyer in southern Indiana and a practitioner in the court at Booneville, noticed the eagerness and the earnest-

ness of this young man in the Booneville court room. He inquired into his purposes and from what part of the country he hailed. Young Lincoln, who stood then over six feet, by his awkward and convincing conversation, impressed the distinguished jurist with admiration for the man. He found by conversing with him that he was a reader of good books, was interested in law and even had some "banking" to study it some day.

Accordingly, Mr. Brackenridge, being a hospitable man, invited the young man to his home to stay all night. He also told him that he had some books of interest to beginners and that he would be only too glad to lend them to him to read. Brackenridge lived three miles west of Booneville on his farm and had a library there. His old homestead still stands, and, though a century old, has been used as a tenant's home until very recently. His office, in which was stored his books, yet shows plainly the marks of the place where was located at that time the best library in southern Indiana. If not in the state, the room is but 8 by 10 feet, and, being pressed for room, Mr. Brackenridge had his books placed upon shelves above two windows. When Lincoln caught his first glance of the library he was astonished at so great a collection of books. Mr. Brackenridge was the author of a book in the interest of the Presbyterian church and had several books for sale at that time.

The first night found Lincoln up until after the midnight hour reading by the glare of the burning logs in the fireplace.

Many days after this found Lincoln attending court at Booneville regularly. More often was he found reading books in the private library of Mr. Brackenridge.

The greater part of the Brackenridge library is still in existence, though some of the books are torn and time-worn and show that they have been made brown before the flames of the open fireplace. They are owned by different lawyers in Booneville and are valued highly because they are the books read by the great war president when he resolved to study law.

Upon one occasion Lincoln attended a murder trial at Booneville and heard the case from beginning to end. The trial seemed interesting to him, but the most exciting feature of the whole case was the argument before the jury. The most eloquent plea and argument was made by a Kentucky lawyer named Brackenridge, a kin to John A. Brackenridge of Indiana. After his argument before the jury all of the prominent men in the court room rose to congratulate him. Lincoln was in the court room at the time and he was anxious to shake hands with the eminent jurist in appreciation of his effort in behalf of his client.

Lincoln pushed himself through the crowd up to the attorney and when he stretched out his hand to shake, Mr. Brackenridge pushed him aside and shook hands with those whom he considered more prominent. Lincoln was smitten by this act and always remembered the name of Brackenridge, the attorney from Kentucky.

Several years after, at the second inauguration of Lincoln, thousands of people greeted the great war president. Hundreds of this number came from Kentucky, and among the number was this man Brackenridge. Recognizing him at once as the man who ignored him at Booneville several years previous, Lincoln grasped the man's hand with a hearty shake and said:

"I am more than glad to see you than any man I know of. I have always wanted to congratulate you upon that speech you made at Booneville several years ago."

Lincoln did not have to tell Brackenridge upon that occasion he ignored him, when he was a poor, struggling man, for Brackenridge followed with a complete apology.

## MOST MODEST OF MEN

Abraham Lincoln felt deeply the responsibility that rested on him as president of the United States, but he shrank from assuming any of the honors, or even the titles, of his position.

After years of intimate acquaintance a public man testified shortly after Mr. Lincoln's death that he could not recall a single instance in

which he spoke of himself as president, or used that title for himself, except when he acted in an official capacity.

He always spoke of his position and office vaguely, as "this place," "here," or in other modest phrase. Once, speaking of the room at the capitol used by the president of the United States at the close of a session of

Congress, he said, "That room, you know, that they call—the president's room."

To an intimate friend who addressed him always by his own proper title, he said, "Now call me Lincoln, and I'll promise not to tell of the breach of etiquette—if you won't—and I shall have a resting spell from 'Mr. President.'"

All persons agree that the most marked characteristic of Mr. Lincoln's manners was his simplicity and art-

lessness, but his native dignity never forsook him, and with all his angularities and disregard of conventionalities, distinguished foreigners were invariably impressed by his fine fiber.

A diplomat, whose knowledge of courts was more perfect than that of the English language, said:

"He seems to me one grand gentleman in disguise."—Youth's Companion.

More than 3,000,000 gross of pencils are annually made in Philadelphia.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

### Live Stock Markets.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 657; market for canners and bulls steady; all others 10¢ to 15¢ lower; milch cows, \$7 to 10 lower; best steers and heifers, \$8; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$7.25 to 7.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$6.75 to 7.25; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$5.50 to 6.25; choice fat cows, \$5.50; good fat cows, \$5 to 5.25; common cows, \$4.25 to 4.50; canners, \$3 to 4.25; choice heavy bulls, \$5.50 to 6.75; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$6 to 6.25; stock bulls, \$5 to 5.75; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$6.75 to 7.25; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$6 to 6.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$6 to 6.50; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$5.50 to 6; stock heifers, \$5 to 5.75; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$7 to 9; common milkers, \$4 to 5.50. Veal calves: receipts, 202; general market 50¢ lower; few choice, \$11.50; bulk of good, \$10.50 to 11; others, \$8 to 10. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 3,854; market dull and draggy; meat trade bad; all grades 10¢ to 15¢ lower; best lambs, \$7.75; fair to good lambs, \$7.35 to 7.50; light to common lambs, \$6.50 to 6.75; fair to good sheep, \$4.75 to 5; culls and common, \$3.50 to 4.25. Hogs: Receipts, 2,257; market 10¢ to 15¢ lower; light to good butchers, \$8.30 to 8.35; pigs, \$8.25 mixed \$8.30 to 8.35; heavy, \$8.35.

### East Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 135 cars; heavy grades 10¢ lower; handy butcher stuff sold strong to 10¢ higher; prime steers, \$8.65 to \$8.90; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb. steers, \$8.25 to \$8.65; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. steers, \$8.15 to \$8.25; fancy yearlings, \$8.50 to \$8.75; medium to good, \$7.75 to \$8.00; coarse plain weighty steers, \$7.25 to \$7.65; choice handy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.10; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; extra good cows, \$6.75 to \$7.00; best cows, \$6.75 to \$6.25; butcher cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4.50 to \$4.75; trimmers, \$3.50 to \$3.90; best heifers, \$7.50 to \$8.00; medium heifers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; light butcher heifers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stock heifers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; best feeders, \$6.75 to \$7.00; fair to good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; fancy stock steers, \$6.50; best stock steers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; common light, \$5.25 to \$5.50; extra fat butcher bulls, \$7.00 to \$7.25; bologna bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stock bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.00; milkers and springers, \$4.00 to \$4.00. Hogs: Receipts, 70 cars; market opened 10¢ higher; closed weak; heavy and yorkers, \$8.90; pigs, \$8.75. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 70 cars; market strong; top lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.35; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.00; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.00; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Calves: Receipts, 700; steady; tops, \$12; fair to good, \$10 to \$11; grassers, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

### Grains Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, 99¢; May opened without change at \$1.03 1/4 and advanced to \$1.03 1/2; July opened at 91 1/2¢ and advanced to 91 3/4¢; No. 1 white 98 1/2¢.

Corn—Cash No. 2, 64¢; No. 3 yellow 62¢; No. 4 yellow, 1 car at 63¢ 1/2; 1 at 63¢; sample, 1 car at 63¢.

Oats—Standard, 1 car at 42¢; No. 3 white, 41 1/2¢; No. 4 white, 1 car at 41¢.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 66¢.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$1.85; February, \$1.92.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, \$8.75;

March, \$8.80; sample red, 26 bags at \$8.25, 50 at \$8, 20 at \$7.75; alsike, \$10.75; sample alsike, 10 bags at \$9.75, 8 at \$8.75.

Timothy—Prime spot, \$2.55.

Alfalfa—Prime spot, \$7.25.

Hay—Carlots, track Detroit: No. 1 timothy, \$15 to \$15.50; standard, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2 timothy, \$12 to \$13; light mixed, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 1 mixed, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 1 clover, \$12 to \$13; rye straw, \$8 to \$8.50; wheat straw, \$7 to \$7.50; oat straw, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots: Best patent, \$5.30; second patent, \$4.80; straight, \$4.50; spring patent, \$5.10; rye, \$4.40 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$25; coarse middlings, \$27; fine middlings, \$29; cracked corn, \$29; coarse cornmeal, \$28; corn and oat chop, \$25.50 per ton.

### General Markets.

DETROIT—Apples—Steele Red, \$5.50 to 6; Spy, \$4.50 to 5.50; Greening, \$4.50 to 5; No. 2, \$3 to 3.50 per bbl.

Rabbits—\$2.25 per doz.

Cabbage—\$2.25 to 2.50 per bl.

New Potatoes—Bermuda, \$2.50 per bu and 7¢ per bbl.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey kiln-dried, \$1.35 to 1.40 per crate.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 15 to 15 1/2¢; common, 11 to 12¢ per lb.

Potatoes—In bulk, 60 to 62¢ per bu; in sacks, 65¢ per bu for carlots.

Dressed Hogs—Light, \$19 to 19.50; heavy, \$8 to 9 per cwt.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16¢; hens, 14 to 15¢; No. 2 hens, 10 to 11¢; old roosters, 10 to 11¢; ducks, 17 to 18¢; geese, 14 to 15¢; turkeys, 20 to 21¢ per lb.

Cheese—Wholesale lots: Michigan late made, 15 to 16¢; Michigan fair made, 16 to 17¢; New York flats, 17 to 18¢; brick, 16 to 17¢; Limburger, 14 to 15¢; domestic Swiss, 19 to 20¢; long horns, 18 to 19¢; daisies, 18 to 19¢ per lb.

### His Vow Came to an Anti-Climax.

A much-bearded man rammed into a barber shop and submitted to a shave, a haircut, a shampoo, a singe, a massage and everything else the barber could think of, at the same time listening with keenest enjoyment to the tinsorialist's remarks about all things on earth and in the waters under the earth. So long before that he had forgotten the gentleman's name and what office he was running for the old man had vowed never to be shaved or shorn until So-and-So was elected. When he at last awoke to a realization that nobody cared if he never shaved he concluded to shave just to show 'em that he didn't care whether they cared or not.—Kansas City Star.

### JUDGE CURED HEART TROUBLE.

I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and backache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. I am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co., Kansas truly, PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan.

Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50¢ per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

### George Ade on Matrimony.

George Ade, discussing matrimony in an after-dinner speech at the Chicago Athletic club, said:

"Marriage has the effect of giving a man a swelled head."

"Many a time, looking at this husband, or that, I say to myself: 'Ah, if that man were only as wise as he thinks his wife thinks he is!'"

### Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago.

They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

### Blundered.

Exe—Cigar, old man? Wye—Thanks! (puff, puff). Capital weed this. Aren't you going to smoke, too?

Exe (examining the remaining one)—No, I think not.

Wye—What's the matter? Did you give me the wrong one?—Boston Transcript.

### No thoughtful person uses liquid blue.

It's a pinch of blue in a large bottle of water. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

### The Sequence.

"Just as we were wondering where the money for a feed was to come from, Billy Smith, who always has his pockets full, blew in—"

"Well, what happened?"

"A blow-out."

### They stop the tickle—Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop coughs by stopping the cause—3¢ at Drug Stores.

A man is afraid of an intellectual woman because he knows she isn't afraid of anything.

### Misunderstood.

Visitor (at the National Gallery)—Why, them's the very same pictures I saw here the day before yesterday!

Attendant (dryly)—Quite likely.

Visitor—Then the landlord where I'm staying is wrong. He told me that the pictures were changed daily in all the leadin' picture houses.

### What He Did.

Grace—I told him he must not see me any more.

Her Brother—Well, what did he do?

Grace—Turned out the light!—Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern.

Many a man fails to get there because he carries excess baggage.

## Sprains, Bruises Stiff Muscles

are quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment. Lay it on—no rubbing. Try it.

### Ankle Sprain and Dislocated Hip.

"I sprained my ankle and dislocated my hip by falling out of a third story window. Went on crutches for four months. Then I started to use your Liniment, according to directions. I must say it is helping me wonderfully. We will never be without Sloan's Liniment anymore."—Chas. Johnson, Lewiston Station, N. Y.

## SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Kills Pain

### Splendid for Sprains.

"I fell and sprained my arm a week ago and was in terrible pain. I could not use my hand or arm until I applied your Liniment. I shall never be without a bottle of Sloan's Liniment."—Mrs. H. B. Springer, Elizabeth, N. J.

### Fine for Stiffness.

"Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried for stiff joints. I got my hand hurt so badly that I had to stop work right in the busiest time of the year. I thought at first that I would have to have my hand taken off, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand."—J. H. Jones, Harris, N. Y.

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They do their duty.

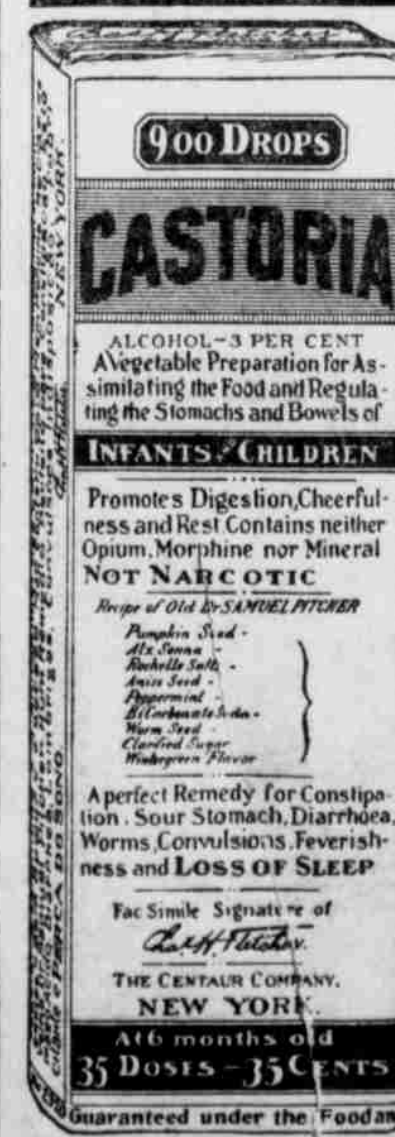
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